

NO REPLY YET TO CONGRESS.

HAWAII MESSAGE DELAYED.

THE PRESIDENT HAS NOT ANSWERED THE
CALL FOR INFORMATION.
—
HE MAY SHOW HIS CONTEMPT FOR THE SENATE
BY SENDING THE PAPERS TO THE HOUSE

**FIRST—THE ADMINISTRATION BELIEVED
 TO BE PREPARING TO "CRAWFISH."**
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
 Washington, Dec. 14.—Although more than a
 week has passed since the Senate adopted Mr.

Hoar's resolution requesting the President to communicate the instructions and other orders given to American Ministers in Hawaii since 1881, together with the diplomatic correspondence during that period affecting the Hawaiian Islands, no response has yet been made by the State Department, and no one seems to be aware when the President and Secretary Gresham will see fit to throw the light which the Senate asks upon some recent incidents in Hawaiian di-

placemy. It was expected that seven days would be time enough to get the information asked for into print, and there was general confidence about the Capitol that Mr. Cleveland would send in his promised message to-day. No message came from the White House, however, and the Senate, thinking it useless to sit waiting for the intelligence which the Administration seemed inclined to suppress indefinitely, adjourned in weariness until Monday next. The long-delayed

Instructions to Minister Willis are not likely, therefore, to be made public for several days to come, unless the President, to accentuate his contempt for the Senate, should choose to send the desired information to-morrow or Saturday to the House Representatives, while the "deliberative branch," which made the first request for the instructions, had closed its doors for a three-days' recess.

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DEMOCRATS WILL NOT UPHOLD HIM.

It is expected, however, that the President is anxious to keep Mr. Willis's instructions secret as long as possible, in the hope of somehow diverting attention from their assailable character.

acter by a forced construction of them in the light of the wholly unexpected turn taken by occurrences in Hawaii since the original orders were given. The debate in the Senate on the Hawaiian question has shown conclusively that the original Cleveland policy of restoration, whether by persuasion or force, would be utterly repudiated by the great majority of the Democratic Senators, and this disclosure has undoubtedly forced the Administration into some scheme of

modified construction which will be sought to be put upon the orders alluded to in the President's message as given for the restoration "within Constitutional limitations" of the status quo in Honolulu.

Mr. Vest's significant assertion yesterday that the President, in attempting to put the Queen upon the throne by force, would clearly offend

upon the throne by force, would clearly commit an act of war, can scarcely be explained on any other ground than that the Administration has decided to "crawfish" on its policy of "righting" Queen Liliuokalani's "wrongs," and will endeavor to disclaim, so far as it plausibly can,

the restoration programme which only two weeks ago was loudly proclaimed as an urgent moral duty and this Government's "only honorable

course." To presume otherwise would transform Mr. Vest from a champion and defender of the Administration in its present desperate

plight into a critic as severe and radical as Mr. Hoar or Mr. Frye; for the Missouri Senator, in advocating a policy of absolute non-interference and a withdrawal of all support, moral or material, from Liliuokalani's cause, occupied ground as antipodal to that taken in Secretary

Presham's memorandum as any possible Republican critic of the Administration's original Quixotic programme can take.

IT MAY SHOW A CHANGE OF OPINION.

It will surprise no one, accordingly, if the message when it comes shows an attempted reversal of opinion on the moral duty of monarchic restoration which will drive the present "enckoo" defenders of the President to a sudden

change of note, and create a new and extensive market for letters of gratitude on which the patent taken out the other day by Mr. Mills will be quite useless and out of date. Such at least is Senatorial opinion, which is quick at all times to snuff the beginnings of any Presidential

IMPORTANT PAPERS MISSING.

THE SECRETARY'S ANSWER TO MR. STEVENSON'S
REQUEST FOR INSTRUCTIONS CAN-

NOT BE FOUND.

Washington, Dec. 14.—No Hawaiian news is now expected before Monday next, unless perhaps something may come by the Australia on Saturday. The White House and the Execu-

Executive Department are looked to to furnish the next batch of interesting information on the subject. Both houses of Congress having called on the President to communicate to them the instructions given to Minister Willis and Com-

missioner Blount, it is unofficially announced that the formal reply is all ready for transmittal. But the statement is also made that it was not deemed compatible with the public interests to give publicity to these official docu-

nents in time to have an unauthorized synopsis of their contents telegraphed to San Francisco and so conveyed to Honolulu by the steamer Alameda, which was to have sailed from that port for the Hawaiian Islands to-day, but has

Another reason which has been assigned for the delay in transmitting the correspondence has attracted much attention in Congress. It is asserted that certain official dispatches, assumed to have been written by Secretary Blaine in re-

to have been written by Secretary Blaine in response to a most significant dispatch from Minister Stevens, dated March 8, 1892, are missing from the records. The letter of Mr. Stevens, the

answer to which apparently never came, is important in the light of subsequent occurrences. It was not included in the published volume of "Foreign Relations" for 1892 sent to Congress. A noticeable fact is that many important State

papers relating to Hawaii are now for the first time taken from the secret archives of the Division of Rolls and Indexes in the State Department Library. This letter from Mr. Stevens reads as follows:

MR. STEVENS'S LETTER.

United States Legation,
Honolulu, March 8, 1892.

Sir: In view of possible contingencies in these islands, I ask for the instructions of the Department of State on the following, viz:

If the Government here should be surprised and overturned by an orderly and peaceful revolutionary movement, largely of native Hawaiians, and a provisional or republican government organized and proclaimed, would the United States Minister and naval commander here be justified in responding affirmatively to the call of the mem-

bers of the removed Government to restore them to power or replace them in possession of the Government buildings? Or should the United States Minister and naval commander confine themselves exclusively to the preservation of American property, the protection of American citizens and the prevention of anarchy? Should a revolutionary attempt of the character indicated be made, there

are strong reasons to presume that it would begin with the seizure of the police station, with its arms and ammunition, and, this accomplished, the royal palace and the Government building, containing the Cabinet offices and archives, would very soon be captured, the latter building being about one-third of a mile from the police station. In such contingencies would it be justifiable to

use the United States forces here to restore the Government buildings to the possession of the